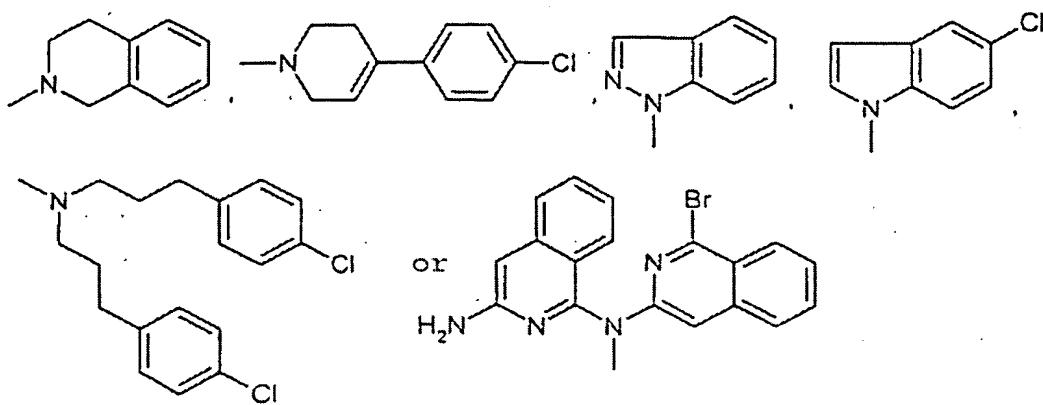




or A, Z and R¹ together form the group



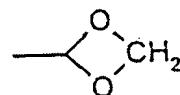
m, n and o stand for 0-3,
q stands for 1-6,
R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, R_e, R_f, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or the group =NR¹⁰, and/or R_a and/or R_b can form a bond with R_c and/or R_d or R_c can form a bond with R_e and/or R_f, or up to two of radicals R_a-R_f form a bridge of no more than 3 C-atoms, and said bridge is connected to R¹ or R²,
X stands for the group =NR⁹ or =N-,
Y stands for the group -(CH₂)_p,
p stands for 1-4,
R¹ stands for unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl, or for aryl or heteroaryl substituted one or more times with halogen; C₁₋₆ alkyl; or one or more times with halogen substituted C₁₋₆

alkyl or C_{1-6} alkoxy; with the proviso that R^1 is not aryl directly bonded to $=NR^2$ in the meaning of A,

R^2 stands for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl or, with R_a-R_f from Z, or to R^1 , forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members,

R^3 stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy or hydroxy,

R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , and R^7 , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, or C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} carboxylalkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or R^5 and R^6 together form the group



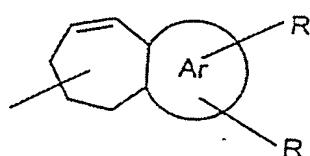
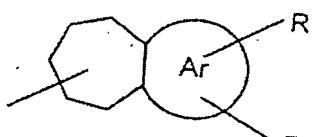
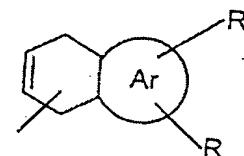
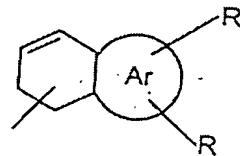
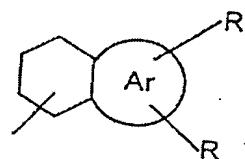
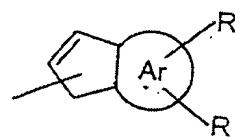
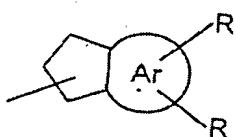
R^8 , R^9 , and R^{10} , independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, as well as their isomers and salts, stop a tyrosine phosphorylation or persistent

If R_a and/or R_b form a bond with R_c and/or R_d or R_c and/or R_d form a bond with R_e and/or R_f , Z stands for an alkenyl or alkinyl chain.

If R_a - R_f form a bridge on their own, Z represents a cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl group.

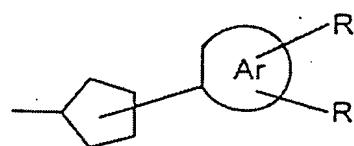
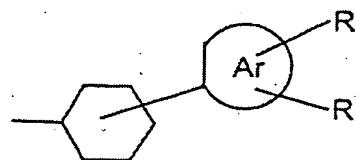
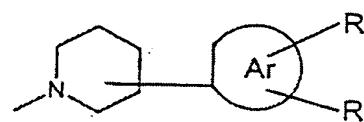
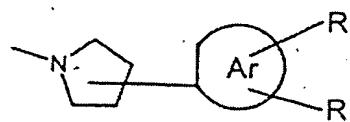
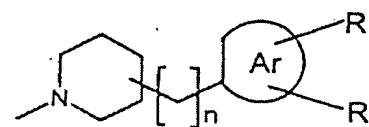
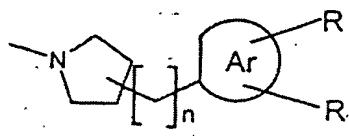
If up to two of radicals R_a - R_f form a bridge of no more than 3C atoms, and said bridge is connected to $R1$, Z together with $R1$ is a benzo- or hetaryl-condensed (Ar) cycloalkyl.

For example, there can be mentioned:



If one of radicals R_a - R_f forms a bridge connected to R_2 , a nitrogen heterocycle that can be separated from R_1 by a group is formed.

For example, there can be mentioned:



Alkyl is defined in each case as a straight-chain or branched alkyl radical, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl or hexyl, whereby C_{1-4} alkyl radicals are preferred.

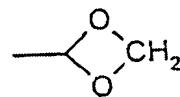
Cycloalkyl is defined respectively as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl.

whereby phenyl, substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not directly bonded to the =NR² group in the meaning of A,

R² stands for hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl or, with R_a-R_f from Z, or to R¹, forms a bridge with up to 3 ring members,

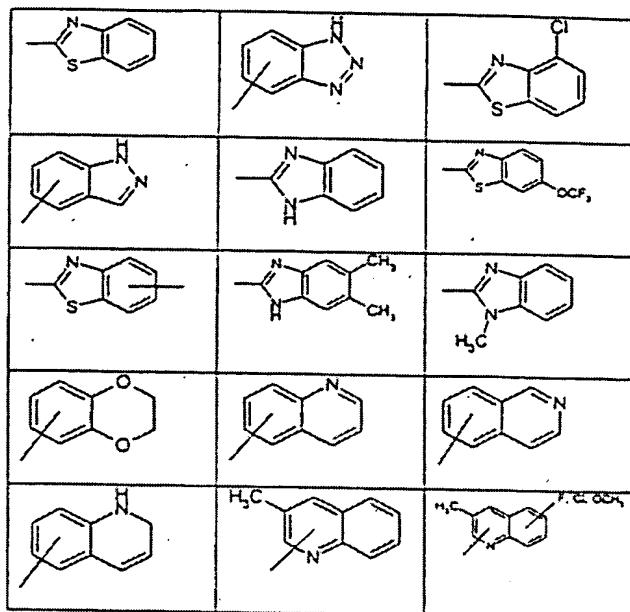
R³ stands for monocyclic or bicyclic aryl or monocyclic or bicyclic heteroaryl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or hydroxy,

R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, and R⁷, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, or C₁₋₆ alkoxy, or C₁₋₆ alkyl that is unsubstituted or optionally substituted in one or more places with halogen, or R⁵ and R⁶ together form the group



R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰, independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl,

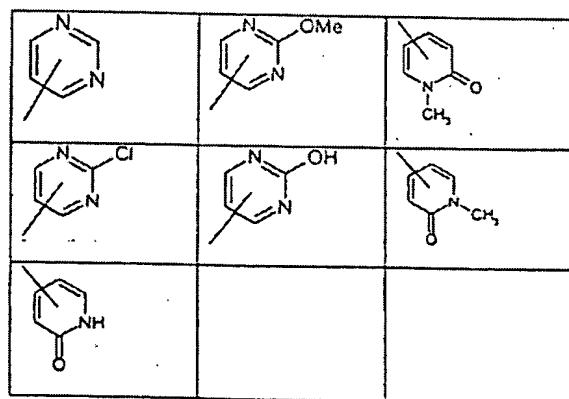
as well as their isomers and salts, have proven especially effective.

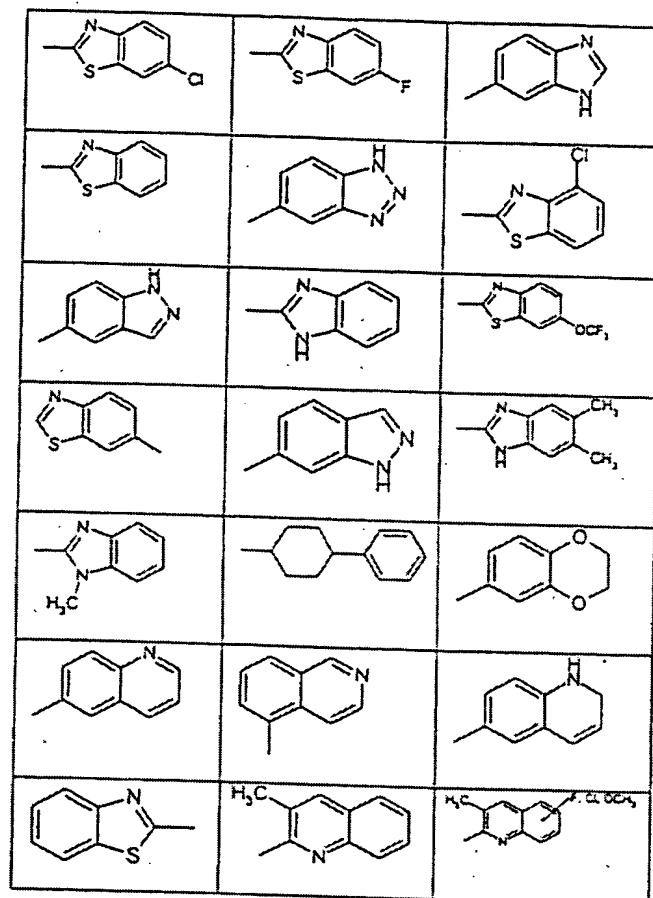


whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not right in the =NR2 group in the meaning of A,

R² stands for hydrogen or methyl,

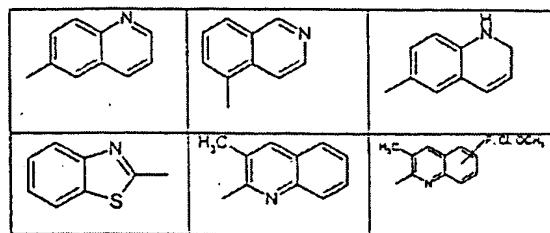
R³ stands for pyridyl or phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or the group





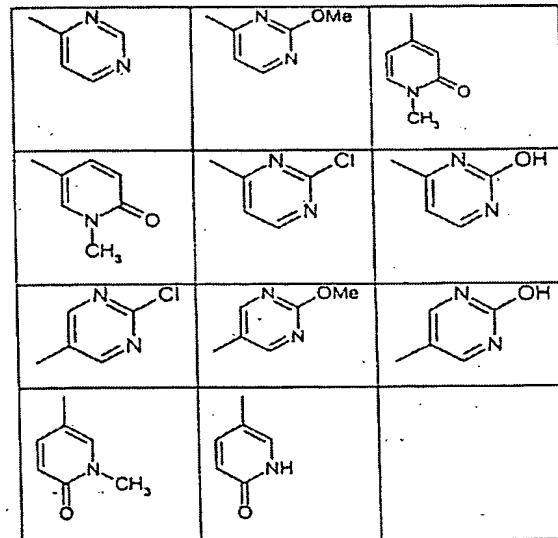
whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not directly bonded to the $=NR^2$ group in the meaning of A, R^2 stands for hydrogen or methyl,

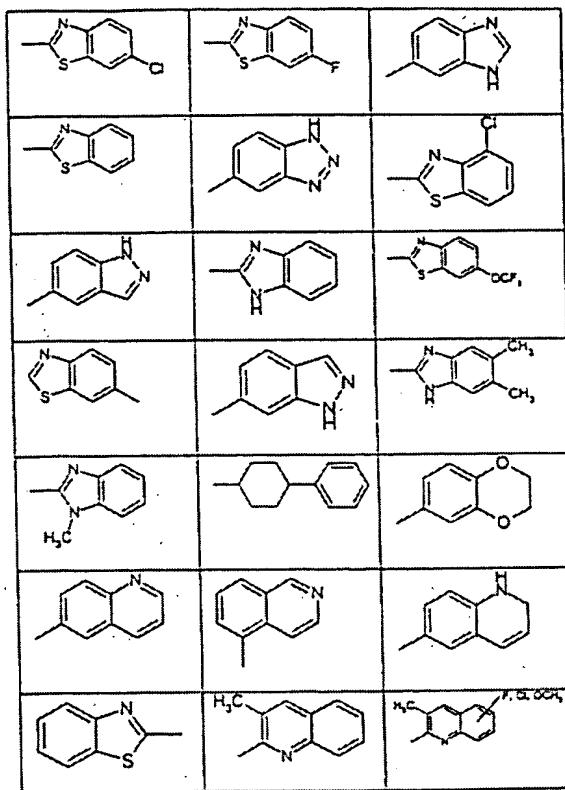
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whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not directly bonded to the =NR² group in the meaning of A, R² stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R³ stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group





whereby phenyl, or substituted phenyl or naphthyl is not directly bonded to the $=\text{NR}^2$ group in the meaning of A,

R^2 stands for hydrogen or methyl,

R^3 stands for pyridyl or for phenyl, pyridyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl that is substituted in one or more places with hydroxy, halogen, methyl or methoxy, or for the group

